

BLACKWELL
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1961



By

A. R. ROBERTSON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.

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BLACKWELL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman : Mr. J. Collins

Councillor J. L. Booth	Councillor L. McCormack
Councillor E. Brackenbury	Councillor Mrs. E. G. Redfern
Councillor A. Buck	Councillor J. A. Rutland
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Councillor R. H. Lewis	Councillor L. A. Wheatcroft
	Councillor J. H. Wilson

Medical Officer of Health :

Dr. A. R. ROBERTSON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
'Dale Close', 100 Chesterfield Road South, Mansfield.
(Tel. Mansfield 811)

Chief Public Health Inspector :
ROBERT CLARKSON (a) (b)

District Public Health Inspector :
JAMES A. YOUNG (a) (b)

Additional Public Health Inspectors :
GEOFFREY G. EITE (a)
ARTHUR T. SINGLETON (a) (b) (c)
STANLEY H. PRICE (a) (b)

- (a) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board.
- (b) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.
- (c) Diploma of the Royal Society of Health in Smoke Inspection.

PREFACE

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Once more I have the privilege of submitting to you an Annual Report. I hope you will find it to be of interest and to be a satisfactory record of 1961. As always it has been a pleasure to work for a Committee who is interested in the health of the district. Your help and encouragement do make a difference.

I must thank Mr. Evans (Clerk of the Council) for his help throughout the year. Also, I must thank Mr. Williams (Engineer and Architect) for his interesting contribution to my report. Also, I wish to thank everyone on the staff of Blackwell R.D.C. for their help.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

A. R. ROBERTSON,
Medical Officer of Health.

'Dale Close',
100 Chesterfield Road South,
Mansfield.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

You will remember that towards the end of 1960 I got in touch with the general practitioners and asked them if they would notify home accidents to me. Many of them have done so and the fruit of their endeavours is shown here. I have tried to present these figures in fair detail because I feel they are worth study. These accidents occurred in Blackwell, Bolsover and Clowne. I have no way of knowing how complete these notifications are.

Number notified : 108.

Degree of Injury

	Trivial	Moderate	Severe	Fatal
	24	62	18	4

Accidents in Age Groups

Under	1	5	4	....	7	25—44	....	18
	1	8	5—9	....	10	45—65	....	22
	2	7	10—14	....	7	65 plus	....	12
	3	4	15—24	....	7	Unknown		1

Cause of Accidents

Falls	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	41
Burns and scalds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	27
Walking carelessly	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Electric wringers, wringers and mangles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Knives	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Dog Bite	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Splinter	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Burn and fall	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Carrying too heavy a weight	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Dropping an object on oneself or having it dropped upon one	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Stubbing foot	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Careless use of tool	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Foreign body in eye	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Violence	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1

Cause of Accidents in Age Groups

Under 1.	Burns and scalds	....	....	....	....	....	3
	Dropping object	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Fall	....	....	....	....	....	1

Age 1.	Burns and scalds	....	....	....	....	2
	Dropping object	....	....	....	....	2
	Falls	....	....	....	....	2
	Burn and fall	....	....	....	....	1
	Electric wringer	....	....	....	....	1
Age 2.	Falls.	....	....	....	....	3
	Burns and scalds	....	....	....	....	2
	Electric wringer	....	....	....	....	2
Age 3.	Burns and scalds	....	....	....	....	3
	Fall	....	....	....	....	1
Age 4.	Falls	....	....	....	....	3
	Burns and scalds	....	....	....	....	2
	Electric wringer	....	....	....	....	1
	Violence	....	....	....	....	1
Age 5—9.	Burns and scalds	....	....	....	....	2
	Electric wringer	....	....	....	....	1
	Splinter	....	....	....	....	1
	Burn and fall	....	....	....	....	1
	Walking carelessly	....	....	....	....	1
	Stubbing toe	....	....	....	....	1
	Fall	....	....	....	....	1
	Careless use of tool	....	....	....	....	1
	Knives	....	....	....	....	1
Age 10—14.	Burns and scalds	....	....	....	....	3
	Fall	....	....	....	....	1
	Knives	....	....	....	....	1
	Electric wringer	....	....	....	....	1
	Foreign body in eye	....	....	....	....	1
Age 15—24.	Burns and scalds	....	....	....	....	2
	Knives	....	....	....	....	2
	Burn and fall	....	....	....	....	1
	Dropping object	....	....	....	....	1
	Stubbing toe	....	....	....	....	1
Age 25—44.	Falls.	....	....	....	....	8
	Knives	....	....	....	....	3
	Burns and scalds	....	....	....	....	2

	Electric wringer....	....	....	....	2
	Dropping object	....	....	....	2
	Walking carelessly	....	....	....	1
Age 45—65.	Falls	....	....	....	10
	Burns and scalds	....	....	....	4
	Walking carelessly	....	....	....	3
	Too heavy a weight	....	....	....	3
	Dog bite	....	....	....	1
	Electric wringer....	....	....	....	1
Age 65 plus	Falls	....	....	....	10
	Burns and scalds	....	....	....	2
Age unknown.	Fall	....	....	....	1

Fatal Accidents

1. A little boy of 2 fell into a washing boiler full of very hot water. He suffered from very extensive scalds. He was admitted to hospital where he died.
2. A lady of 74 fell downstairs and fractured her skull.
3. A lady of over 80 tripped over a rug, fell and fractured her femur. She died.
4. A lady of 76 fell over a draught board on the kitchen door. She fractured her femur. For this, she had an operation, but unfortunately she died.

As mentioned previously, we do not know how complete these figures are. Therefore, we cannot be too dogmatic when drawing inferences from them. Even so, I feel the following points are worth taking :—

1. They are scattered through the age groups. At any age, accidental injury is a possibility.
2. About 80% of accidents (in this series) caused an injury of more than trivial severity. Therefore accidents are important as a cause of injury.
3. The causes appear to be legion, with FALLS AND BURNS being the chief causes. ELECTRIC WRINGERS are also dangerous

—in one instance, a mother switched off the wringer at the machine and at the point when she had to leave it unattended, her son climbed over several obstacles, operated both switches and then had his arm caught in the wringer—this may indicate how careful you need to be when using an electric wringer when children are around. As for KNIVES, they should be treated as an offensive weapon, even when they are being used defensively.

4. 'Accidents in Age Groups' shows that all sorts of things happen at all ages but there are two important points to be made. What a lot of falls are notified from 25 upwards and especially over the age of 65. Also, "too heavy a weight" (i.e. pulling, pushing, lifting or carrying one), caused three accidents—not very many—but all in the age group 45—65 suggesting that one's physical power may have gone more than one realises at this age.

5. There are two causes missing from our figures to my surprise. No accident was caused by the careless taking of medicine or by domestic gas. Whether there were any, which were not notified, is a matter for conjecture. However, in national figures these two are usually quoted as pretty common causes.

6. What can we learn from the fatal accidents? Well, when any source of heat (water, electricity, fires, etc.) is being used, great care must be taken with children. The same size and degree of burn or scald will cause a lot more damage to a child than to an adult. Children are very susceptible to burns and scalds. At the opposite end of life, old people are susceptible to falls and these falls cause very serious injury. A fall which a young person would hardly notice can cause a fracture in an old person. It seems to me there are two sides to this. First, all housing authorities should design their dwellings for old people with fall prevention as a first priority. Second, the old people in these houses should shun polish like the very devil and be careful when walking over raised edges like rugs.

Can anyone doubt now that home accidents are important? It seems to me that they can be tackled by collecting and breaking down the above sort of figures on a much larger scale. Meantime, I consider we are very lucky to have had these notified to us and I would like to thank all the doctors who have done so.

CARE OF THE FEET

This year Derbyshire County Council began to provide chiropody services at many of their clinics. Hearing of this made me think about feet in general.

Napoleon is reported to have said that an army marches on its stomach. I do not know what he thought or said, but, I do know what he did. Go by car in Northern France and you will see many straight roads shaded on both sides by tall trees. Napoleon built these for his soldiers—in other words, he did all he could to save their feet. Again, if you look at that wonderful painting (the epitome of despair), of the Retreat of the Grand Army from Moscow in 1812, the first thing you will notice is the inadequate manner in which Napoleon's routed army is shod and the way in which they are dragging their feet. That was many years ago but the same thing happened to the German soldiers serving on the Russian front during the last war. So, the feet and the mobility of any army and of civilians are all important.

Well, how can we keep our feet in good condition. Like every other part of the body, they need exercise, cleansing etc. But we clothe our feet in shoes and they become vital. I feel sure that the biggest cause of foot deformity is defective shodding. This applies particularly to children whose feet are softer and are growing rapidly. Shoes should always be the correct size in length and width. Shoes should not be passed down from an older child to a younger child. Children's shoes should not be bought as Sunday best. If they are, they are usually too small by the time they are used for every day wear. No pair of shoes should ever be bought without the feet being measured and they should be measured standing (the foot widens on standing).

The above really sounds too easy. So easy, that feet should never be submitted to ill fitting shoes. Alas, there are snags. I make no bones about placing most of the blame on the sellers of shoes. Let me give some reasons. Recently, my wife was talking about shoes to her class of 13 year old girls (remember, teenagers are very fashion conscious). Not one of them knew that shoes could be had in different widths. Again, my wife requires an AA width in shoes. In a city the size of Sheffield we know of only one

shop which consistently stocks this width and even then, there is not a wide range of styles. I said feet should be measured but what happens. I have just bought an expensive pair of shoes and a very cheap pair. In each case the salesman said 'What size?' He should say "May I measure your feet?" Recently, I read an article by a consultant, at the London Foot Hospital, who said he walked out of the shop if the salesman said "What size?" I agree with him but I can assure him he'd have to walk out of an awful lot of shops if he lived anywhere round here.

I have blamed the shops. But after you have read this, be it on your own head in future. Before buying a pair of shoes have your feet measured and preferably in a standing position. And, this applies double if you are buying for a child.

A doctor in Glasgow examined many people who were deaf. She found that most of the deafness was due to long standing and neglected wax in the ears. I am certain the same would apply if one examined many old people who did not walk very well. It's surprising how neglected toe nails, long standing corns, callouses or bunions can affect one's ability to walk.

Cynically, it has been said that the only difference between man and the beasts is that man walks upright. There is always a lot of truth in cynicism. Feet are of fundamental importance to us even if they are not the "only difference." It is up to all of us to look after our feet.

All of this has arisen out of a chiropody service at our clinics. You will now know why I welcome this service so deeply. I sincerely hope that there will soon be one in every district in the county and I know the County Health Committee will do their utmost to give this service to every district.

Meantime I do urge everyone (who is eligible) to take advantage of the chiropody service. But, even more do I urge all parents to see that their children do not need chiropody nor have deformed feet. Have children's feet measured standing and most foot deformities will never arise.

If you think the above seems a bit excessive look at the following figures which were obtained from surveys in various parts of the country.

By the age of 15 :—

4 children out of 5 have big toes bent over, and even more have other toes crooked.

2 out of 5 have corns on the little toes.

1 girl in 5 has blisters on her feet.

3 out of 10 have stiffness of one or more joints, mainly toes.
Other foot defects, some even more serious than these, are common.

IMMUNISATION

Year after year I recommend that all children should accept immunisation against whooping cough. Of course, figures have been issued showing that whooping cough immunisation is beneficial. However, figures do not mean an awful lot to me. I remember the American Public Health Association published a book called 'Public Health is People'. Well, that is my view and I decided to see what people thought about whooping cough immunisation.

This year, 47 cases of whooping cough were notified to me (in Blackwell, Bolsover and Clowne). I visited every one and asked if the child had been immunised. I also asked if they had been ill and whether the parents thought whooping cough immunisation was worth while. So far as I know I did not ask any leading questions, nor, did I put any words into anyone's mouth. For instance, I always said I was trying to find out if the immunisation helped and I did not express any opinion until I had heard the parent's views.

There were 47 cases. 33 were in children who had not been immunised and 14 in children who had. So far as I know the percentage of immunised children in the population lies between 40 and 50. Therefore it seems to me that this difference cannot be explained by differences in the number of immunised and non-immunised. As regards the severity of the illness in the two groups, the following table shows what happened :—

	<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>No. parents said were ill</i>	<i>%</i>
Non. Immunised	33	14	42
Immunised	14	1	7

Earlier on, I said that figures did not mean too much to me and in contradiction I have just given you some. However, these are not just figures. They are people whom I have seen and questioned. I would like now to tell you what the parents said to me. All the parents, whose children had been immunised but had still caught whooping cough, were satisfied and they all said they would do it again. Even the mother whose child had been ill took the view that the child might have been more ill without it. As for those children who had not been immunised, over half of their parents expressed regret that they had not been and said any future children would be. I feel I must quote from two in this group :—

1. "My child played closely with four other children, three of them had been immunised and they did not develop whooping cough, the other one had not been immunised and did develop it."
2. "Those children in contact with mine, who had been immunised, did not develop whooping cough."

Well, there it is. The above satisfies me and the people concerned. We feel whooping cough immunisation is worth while. I make no claim that the above is of any scientific value but it convinces me and you, I hope. You will see that quite a number of cases were in people who had been immunised—this was no surprise. No-one has ever claimed that whooping cough immunisation is anything like so effective as diphtheria but I am satisfied it is well worth while.

I wish to end with my recommended time table for immunisation in infants.

2 months.	1st Triple injection (against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus).
3 ,,"	2nd ,,"
4 ,,"	3rd ,,"
5 ,,"	Vaccination against smallpox.
6 ,,"	1st anti poliomyelitis by mouth.
7 ,,"	2nd ,,"
8 ,,"	3rd ,,"
18 ,,"	4th Triple injection to boost immunity.

Of course the above is not fixed. Our knowledge increases from time to time and leads to changes. It looks as though there may soon be an efficient vaccine against measles for example. Also, recent experimental work suggests that it may be possible to immunise against whooping cough virtually at birth. However, these are for the future. Meantime, I urge parents to follow my timetable ; a lot of protection is conferred by it, and, a lot of illness can be saved by it.

STATISTICS FOR THE AREA

Area (acres)	21,922
Population (Census) 1961	43,800
Population mid-year (Registrar General) 1961	44,020
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1961)	13,717
Rateable value (end of 1961)	£383,107
Sum represented by a Penny Rate 1961	£1,450

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS

	Total	Male	Female
Live Births	796	406	390
Rate per 1,000 population 17·6 (corrected)			
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births) 4·3.			
Still Births	25	11	14
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births 30·5			
Total Live and Still Births	821	417	404
Infant Deaths (death under 1 year)	21	14	7
Infant Mortality Rates.			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	26·4		
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	23·7		
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	88·2		
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	21·4		

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	....	....	....	17·6
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	....	....	....	47·5
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	....	....	....	Nil.
Rate per 1,000 live and still births	....	....	....	Nil.

COMMENTS

It is very pleasing to see that there were 38 more births this year than last, and that the Live Birth Rate is higher.

There has been a slight increase in the number of illegitimate births. The Still Birth Rate is virtually the same.

The Infant Mortality Rate is pretty much the same as last year but the rate for illegitimate Infant Deaths is very high. This is due purely to the small numbers involved, in point of fact, 3 illegitimate infants died.

The Neo Natal Mortality Rate has increased quite markedly as has the early Neo Natal Mortality Rate and the Perinatal Mortality Rate, so, really, this has not been a very good year.

However, it is very pleasing to see no Maternal Deaths.

	<i>England</i>			
	<i>Blackwell and Wales</i>			
	<i>(provisional)</i>			
Infant Mortality Rate	26·4	21·4
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate	21·4	15·5
Perinatal Mortality Rate	47·5	32·2

Again, it is very sad to see that our figures are higher than the the National ones.

21 Infants died under the age of 4 weeks, the causes of death were :—

Prematurity	....	....	....	....	....	7
Congenital abnormality	....	....	....	....	....	5
Bronchial pneumonia	....	....	....	....	....	4
Haemorrhagic disease of newborn	....	....	....	....	....	1
Atelectasis	....	....	....	....	....	2
Tumour of the neck	....	....	....	....	....	1
Asphyxia livida	....	....	....	....	....	1

The main causes here have been Prematurity, Congenital abnormality and Bronchial pneumonia. Prematurity and Broncho pneumonia figure year by year as the chief cause of death.

17 Infants died between the age of 4 weeks and one year. The causes of death were :

Prematurity	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Congenital abnormality	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Haemorrhagic disease of newborn	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Bronchopneumonia	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Asphyxia livida	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Atelectasis	....	....	....	....	....	....	2

Again, Prematurity and respiratory illnesses and defects have been the killers here.

I can still only recommend one thing concerning these Infant deaths. That is the seeking and accepting of ante-natal care. Every mother-to-be should seek Ante-natal care. It is valuable to every woman and it can be obtained through the National Health Services or through the Local Health Authority.

As already mentioned there has been no Maternal death. It is very pleasing to report that there has only been one such death since 1954.

DEATHS	Total	Male	Female
	429	240	189

Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 12.3 (corrected). National Death Rate 12.

The total number of deaths and the corrected death-rate are both slightly lower than in 1960. This is very nice to report.

CAUSES OF DEATH		Male	Female
Tuberculosis, respiratory	....	....	3
Other infective and parasitic diseases	....	1	—
Cancer, stomach	....	6	5
Cancer, lungs	....	15	4
Cancer, breast	....	—	9
Cancer, uterus	....	—	5
Cancer, other	....	21	10

Leukaemia, aleukaemia	....	....	1	1
Diabetes	....	....	—	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	....	27	17	
Coronary disease, angina	....	32	17	
Hypertension with heart disease	....	3	4	
Other heart disease	....	22	36	
Other circulatory disease	....	4	8	
Influenza	....	5	5	
Pneumonia	....	21	10	
Bronchitis	....	26	8	
Other diseases of respiratory system	....	4	5	
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	....	4	—	
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	....	1	3	
Nephritis and nephrosis	....	3	1	
Hyperplasia of prostate	....	1	—	
Congenital malformations	....	4	2	
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	....	24	32	
Motor vehicle accidents	....	3	2	
All other accidents	....	6	2	
Suicide	....	4	1	

COMMENTS

There has been a decrease in the number of deaths of 33. This decrease is in male deaths. Last year there was an increase in male deaths so I suppose this decrease is now the opposite swing of the pendulum.

Again, there has been an increase in the deaths from Lung Cancer (19 against 14). 15 of these were males and 4 were females.

There has been a decrease in the number of deaths from stroke and coronary disease.

Deaths from pneumonia and bronchitis have increased markedly.

The number of accidental deaths have remained the same, there have been 3 more suicides this year. Thus, 18 people lost their lives from accident or suicide.

CAUSES OF DEATH

	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Tuberculosis, respiratory	3	1	—	4	2	3	6	12
Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Syphilitic disease	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1	2	—	—	1	1	—
Cancer, stomach	11	12	12	13	9	12	15	16
Cancer, lung	19	14	9	5	8	12	6	12
Cancer, breast	9	9	5	8	4	5	6	3
Cancer, uterus	5	4	1	4	1	2	4	4
Cancer, other sites	31	36	30	35	49	44	33	40
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	2	2	—	3	1	1	1
Diabetes	2	5	4	3	6	1	7	2
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	43	65	65	64	70	49	82	60
Coronary disease, angina	49	58	54	47	50	42	48	34
Hypertension with heart disease	7	10	4	4	5	6	4	6
Other heart disease	58	75	65	72	62	85	55	54
Other circulatory disease	12	18	17	16	15	22	18	10
Influenza	10	—	2	8	6	1	—	1
Pneumonia	31	23	14	33	20	26	18	11
Bronchitis	34	28	33	37	24	25	23	37
Other respiratory diseases	9	7	4	4	9	7	6	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	4	2	1	7	5	7	2	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	4	3	1	3	2	—	1	3
Nephritis and Nephrosis	4	2	6	6	5	3	8	6
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	5	2	4	3	6	1	3

	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Pregnancy, childbirth,								
abortion	....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	6	3	10	5	5	7	3	8
Other defined and ill								
defined diseases	....	56	60	62	44	48	54	58
Motor Vehicle Accidents	5	2	7	4	2	7	4	3
All Other Accidents	8	6	10	7	7	15	17	12
Suicide	....	5	3	7	2	—	6	4
Homicide and operations								
of War	....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Maternity and Child Welfare and School Clinics

These are provided by the County Council.

Ambulance Service

This is provided by the County Council.

Laboratory Facilities

1. Analytical. This is provided by the County Council.
2. Bacteriological. This is provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

I thank both for their courtesy and efficiency.

Chest Clinics

Sheffield Regional Hospital Board provide such a clinic in Chesterfield, another is held at the Victoria Hospital, Worksop (Watson Road Clinic) and Mansfield hold one at Kings Mill Hospital.

Veneral Disease

Treatment and advice can be obtained at Derby Royal Infirmary, Chesterfield Royal Hospital, Victoria Hospital Worksop and Mansfield and District General Hospital.

REPORT FROM THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR

Mr. Williams has kindly supplied the following report. I must thank him for his help and co-operation throughout the year.

WATER SUPPLY

During the year 1,028,210,000 gallons of water were pumped from Budby of which 689,454,000 gallons were re-pumped from Stoney Houghton to Whiteborough Reservoirs.

Distribution was as follows :—

	<i>Gallons</i>
Blackwell R.D.C.	512,607,000
Warsop U.D.C.	145,312,000
Chesterfield, Bolsover and Clowne Water Board	100,375,000
Sutton-in-Ashfield U.D.C.	248,225,000
Gleadthorpe Grange	940,000
	<hr/>
	1,007,459,000
	<hr/> <hr/>

The difference of 20,751,000 gallons between this total and the amount recorded as being pumped from Budby represents the discrepancy of the meters. This is 2·02% which is less than the maximum 2·5% variation to which makers guarantee their instruments.

Rainfall

Total rainfall for the year was 22·62 inches, compared with an average over the previous nine years of 24·81 inches.

Examination of water

During the year 25 bacteriological examinations and 4 chemical analyses were carried out by the Public Analyst with satisfactory results.

New Services

A total of 144 new services were installed.

Meters

An additional 11 new meters were fixed in the District, 32 defective meters replaced and 2 meters removed.

General Inspections

Water Inspectors made 38,201 inspections during the year.

Mining Subsidence Claims Act, 1957

Claims submitted under the above Act totalled 31 of which 18 were accepted by the National Coal Board.

Water Consumption

The average daily domestic consumption during the year was 24.4 gallons per head, and trade requirements were equivalent to 7.7 gallons per head per day, giving a total of 32.1 gallons per head per day.

SEWERAGE

(a) Langwith

- i. Now that subsidence which had seriously affected the outfall sewer has ceased, plans and estimates are in course of preparation for the re-laying of some 450 yards of 12" pipe together with the reconstruction of 3 manholes.
- ii. Extensive damage has occurred during the year to the sewerage system at The Woodlands necessitating the re-laying of certain lengths of sewer, the construction of an ejector station and the laying of 250 yards of cast iron rising main at a cost in the region of £8,750.
- iii. Discussions have been held with the National Coal Board representatives with regard to their programme for improvement of the property in the Langwith Colliery Village area particularly with respect to the effect on the sewerage system. Negotiations are still proceeding.

(b) London-Yorkshire Motorway

A provisional scheme together with estimates has been prepared for the diversion of water and sewerage systems in connection with the route of the proposed motorway. It is estimated that approximately £40,000 will be spent on these alterations.

(c) Maintenance

Routine inspections of sewers and manholes have been carried out during the year. $39\frac{3}{4}$ miles of sewer have been flushed and cleansed and 1,024 manholes inspected for defects.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

(a) Astwith

The new works serving this village has been completed and nine of the thirteen properties have already been connected to the sewerage system. The four remaining dwellings are subject to improvement or conversion and will discharge to the sewer on completion of necessary alterations. The whole of the works and sewerage system was carried out by direct labour at a cost of approximately £4,500.

(b) Blackwell

Damage due to coal mining subsidence has greatly affected the efficient running of these works and has necessitated the installation of a temporary steel settlement tank. Protracted discussions have taken place with the representatives of the National Coal Board and alternative schemes for remedial works are being prepared.

(c) Carnfield

In order to effectively deal with the increased flow from new housing, extensions have been made to the works. A new humus tank has been constructed and a 36'—0" diameter filter bed is in the course of erection, together with necessary distribution pipework.

(d) Langwith

Notification was received from the National Coal Board that all subsidence affecting the joint works has ceased. Permanent reconstruction on lines and terms to be agreed will be undertaken.

(e) Pleasley

The new works serving a population of approximately 2,500 in Pleasley and New Houghton were completed for the sum of £28,900. An official opening was made by the Chairman of Works Committee, Councillor G. Dale on 25th July.

Notice of approach of further coal workings has been received from the National Coal Board. In view of precautions taken during construction of the works it is anticipated that no undue amount of damage to the tanks and plant will occur.

(f) Stockley

Remedial works to two storm water tanks have been carried out but further repairs are necessary to the inlet channel, settlement tank and remaining storm water tank.

(g) Tibshelf

A new humus tank has been constructed and further works for the provision of re-treatment of underdrainage is in hand.

DEPOTS

Improvements have been carried out to both Northern and Southern Area Depots in accordance with an approved scheme. The layout is designed for a limited direct labour force in addition to normal maintenance and repair requirements.

PUBLIC CONVENiences

Although no new conveniences have been erected this year maintenance and repair of wilful damage to the thirteen existing ones has been carried out.

BUILDING AND PLANNING**(a) Plans**

The total number of plans submitted to and accepted by this office for scrutiny under building byelaws and planning was 529.

(b) Grants

73 applications were made for Standard Grants and 29 for Discretionary Grants.

(c) Valuations

57 valuations under Small Dwellings Acquisition Act have been assessed.

(d) Refusals and Site Meetings

Of the total number of submissions made during the year 35 refusals to develop were issued and during the period 9 site meetings with County Council representatives took place to discuss proposals further.

(e) Central Area Re-development

1. **Shirebrook.** A draft plan has been prepared and negotiations are proceeding with the County Council to finalise.
2. **South Normanton.** Following negotiations with the County Council after submission of a scheme for the development of the central area of South Normanton, a master plan has now been agreed. In accordance with Council's instructions we are in touch with estate developers to initiate the proposals.

ROADS

Roadways and footpaths to the Council's Housing Site at Main Street, Newton have been carried out by direct labour the cost being in the order of £2,000. Also sewers which had been affected on the Wire Lane Estate were reconstructed by direct labour and the access from Littlemoore Lane improved for pedestrians.

HOUSING IMPROVEMENTS

(a) Scarcliffe

A block of 8 houses at Main Street were taken over and modernised at a cost of £4,000, this figure includes yard construction, demolition of outbuildings and provision of fuel bunkers.

(b) Park Lane, Pinxton

Scheme prepared for repairs and improvements to 24 houses.

HOUSING

SHIREBROOK

(a) Thickley Bank Housing Site

Of the Contract for 24 houses commenced in October, 1960 the first pair of houses was taken over for tenancy in September, 1961. By 31st December, 1961, 14 in all were completed on this Contract. On commencement, consideration was given to the question of heating as over the past few years the Park Ray No. 4 appliance had been used. This, although a very efficient appliance if used correctly, tended to be rather complicated in operation for some of the tenants with resultant complaints, in many instances unfounded

but due to the misuse of controls and flue cleaning. This, of course, reflected on waste of Council's labour. In addition this convector fire was rather inclined to overheat the room in which it was installed, leaving the remainder of the house comparatively cold. After a considerable amount of research it was decided to instal in this and future contracts the No. 3 Brook Fire and a radiator in the kitchen (previously unheated) this making for more efficient use of heat in the house generally. In addition closeable air vents were installed in the hearths which had the effect of reducing draughts in the room.

(b) Recreation Road and Thickley Bank

An extension of Contract of the 24 for a further 10 units was commenced in November, 1961, comprising of a block of four one-bedroomed flats on Thickley Bank and six bungalows (two one-bedroomed type and four two-bedroomed type) on Recreation Road.

(c) 10 Hardwick Avenue

Adaptation of an existing pre-war house for a paraplegic case was commenced in December ; downstairs bathroom, toilet, sliding doors and double swing doors being designed for this.

(d) Garage Sites

Provision of garage sites has become a major problem over the last year or so and in 1961 a large site was developed on Pear Tree Drive to accommodate 80 garages and a further one on Limes Crescent for 20 garages—this is extendible.

(e) Bassett House Aged Persons Accommodation

Over the past year a great deal of research and planning has been put into the provision of an aged persons unit with warden control and community room together with necessary amenities. The planning work is at a very advanced stage and it is hoped this project will be commenced in the very near future.

(f) Housing Maintenance

The majority of the defective chain link fencing to public footpaths, particularly in Common Lane Housing Site, has been replaced by wood pale fencing.

(g) Painting Programme

The painting programme for Shirebrook commenced November 1961 in the Garden Avenue area. This scheme was particularly bad owing to defective woodwork repairs which seriously retarded commencement. A further site for painting is the Burlington Avenue where stucco and rendering is being undertaken by the Council. Part of this work is being met by the National Coal Board through subsidence with other remedial works.

Until 1960 the cycle for external painting as agreed by Council was every five years but this was reviewed and it was decided to alter the re-painting to every six years which meant, theoretically, 1961 would be a free year and the small amount mentioned above was carried over from 1960. In future there will be each year about 650 houses to be painted externally.

(h) Main Street

A safety barrier was constructed at the bottom of the footpath leading to Hillcrest.

SOUTH NORMANTON**(a) Leamington Drive Housing Site**

The final eight dwellings were taken over for tenancy in February, 1961, but due to adverse mining reports it has been decided to defer temporarily the future extension of this site.

(b) Miners Row

The Department undertook demolition of houses represented in Miners Row, South Normanton.

(c) South Street Recreation Ground

A footpath was constructed to connect the end of Coronation Drive to the above recreation ground.

(d) Church Street

Council completed demolition of a block of properties comprising Clearance Area No. 46.

NEWTON

A contract for eighteen dwellings off Main Street was commenced January 1961, the site now known as Green Close. This comprises six houses, four one-bedroomed flats and eight bungalows. Again the No. 3 Brook Fire was used with one radiator to kitchen of houses and one radiator kitchen and bedroom in bungalows and flats. This contract was completed in November.

In March 1961 a contract was commenced for 16 houses on the Wire Lane Housing Site, now known as Charnwood Crescent. Of the whole of this contract, comprising three bedrooomed type houses 12 houses were completed by December 31st.

PINXTON

A block of four two-bedroomed flats was commenced in April 1961 on the site of Clearance Area No 53, Town Street, Pinxton. The No. 3 Brook Fire was used on this block with radiators situated in kitchen and one bedroom. This block was handed over for occupation in December.

Work on planning for future development at Pinxton on a site known as Kirkstead was in progress during the year. The ultimate accommodation for this site will be in the region of 148 units of which 28 are allocated for the 1962 programme.

Small area of land was purchased at the junction of Sherwood Avenue and Town Street. Farm buildings were demolished by this Council and planning applications made with the ultimate aim of producing old people's accommodation. An estimated number of units is 16.

GLAPWELL

Plans and specifications were completed during the year for 20 bungalows to be built on The Green. These bungalows will be of a completely new design, comprising one and two-bedroomed types grouped, forming a quadrangle. This will be exclusively for old people. Paved terracing, lawns and seats will be provided which will be a new departure for the Council. Four of the bungalows will have warm air heating as an experiment. In addition, different floor finishes will be used in the various blocks for experimental purposes.

TIBSHELF

(a) High Street

After Council had demolished the old cottages on Clearance Area No. 57, a block of two three-bedroomed houses and four bed-sitting room flats was commenced in December, 1961. External walls for this block will be in reconstructed Cornish Granite and heating will be by gas warm air.

(b) Staffa Street

Purchase of land and planning for old people's accommodation on this site was proceeded with for the 1962 housing programme.

(c) Hawthorne Avenue

The tiling of roofs of 14 pairs of houses constructed some 25 years ago had deteriorated and the suppliers were contacted. In spite of length of time after construction the suppliers decided to meet the Council by allowing special discount of 25% on all goods. A contract was placed immediately and work put in hand at the end of September.

NEW HOUGHTON

Negotiations proceeded for the purchase of a building site at Rotherham Road to accommodate some 40 dwellings.

PALTERTON

Demolition of Scotland Yard and Ten Row has been undertaken by Council with a view to development. Unfortunately the adverse mining position will hold up re-development. A further site, known as the Eaton Site, has been planned but again the adverse mining position is disappointing.

GENERAL

(a) Aluminium Bungalows

Information was received with respect to deterioration of aluminium bungalows and a house to house check carried out with a view to demolition and replacement. Council did not approve the scheme submitted for replacement of these bungalows by cedar type construction and ultimately decided to revert to traditional work.

(b) Smoky Chimneys

Many complaints regarding smoky chimneys continued to be received during the year and many incidents examined in detail. It would appear that the main categories causing the trouble were as follows :—

- i. Accumulation of residues inside chimney pots, due to use of fuels with considerable bituminous content.
 - ii. Air starvation.
 - iii. Too infrequent or inefficient flue sweeping.
 - iv. Incorrect use of the appliances.

At the time of writing a review of the situation shows reduction in number of complaints received and it is hoped that the next report submitted will show a considerable improvement.

(c) Grass Cutting

To provide some measure of assistance to old people etc., Council decided during the year to give help in certain instances when application was made for attention to overgrown gardens.

(d) Repairs

The following is a schedule of housing repairs undertaken during the year :—

		<i>Northern</i>	<i>Southern</i>	
		<i>Area</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Total</i>
Bricklayers	....	....	1,155	754
Joiners	....	....	756	386
Plumbers	....	....	1,502	1,030
Plasterers	....	....	200	70
Electricians	....	....	160	83
Miscellaneous	....	....	306	366
				<hr/>
		Grand Total	....	6,768

HOUSING

During 1961, 56 Council houses were completed and there were 120 Private houses. This number is less than in 1960. However, many Local Authorities are not building at all at present so we can be quite pleased with our 56.

In the Engineer's report (on preceding pages) details are given of the siting and type of houses being built.

CONVERSIONS

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Pail Closets converted into water closets</i>			
Ault Hucknall	5
Blackwell	4
Pleasley	1
Scarcliffe	1
South Normanton	1
				—
Total			12
				—

VERMINOUS HEADS TREATED

South Normanton	....	3 cases	5 treatments.
Blackwell	....	14 cases	21 treatments.

There have been no treatments for other purposes, or from other Parishes, except the case of a mentally defective person, who has had 51 baths during the year.

FACTORIES ACT

There are 135 factories registered in the Blackwell Rural District which are inspected from time to time, and action taken as is necessary. Conditions generally were found to be satisfactory.

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	45	41	5
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	48	32	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	46	36	2
Total	139	109	7

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number Found	Number Remedied	Referred to H.M.	Referred by H.M. Inspector	Referred by Inspector
Want of cleanliness (S. 1.)	2	2	—	—	1
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	—	—	2
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	1	—	—	—
Total	9	9	—	—	3

3.—OUTWORK.

Nature of Work	No. of Out-workers	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council
Wearing apparel, making, etc.	21	—
Total	21	—

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

A report will be found in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report about this aspect of Public Health.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

No action was taken under this Act.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Diphtheria

For the twelfth successive year there were no cases of diphtheria in our district. We can do our best to maintain this happy state of affairs by continuing to have our children immunised. In this connection I am not very satisfied, only 335 primary immunisations were completed in 1961. I would like to see this figure higher.

Scarlet fever

There were 94 cases. This is a decrease from last year. Again, the disease continues to be mild in character. No serious complications came to my knowledge.

Poliomyelitis

There were two cases of paralytic poliomyelitis during the year, a girl of 17 months and a boy of 11 months. Neither of these children had been vaccinated against poliomyelitis.

I strongly advise all who are eligible to accept vaccination against polio. Nowadays one can have this by mouth, an injection is no longer necessary.

Measles

There were 916 cases of measles this year. The great majority occurred under the age of 5. There were 20 in the age group 10 to 15 and 3 in the age group 15 to 20. The vast majority of these cases were not severe.

Whooping Cough

There were 28 cases this year. Again, I advise immunisation, as will have been seen in my section at the beginning of this report.

Food Poisoning

One case was notified. The victim was a man of 55. The offending food was thought to be some pressed beef which he ate in sandwiches. Some $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours later he became very ill and began to vomit violently. He was admitted to hospital and was discharged two days later. The causative organism was staphylococcal.

Tuberculosis

The following table gives particulars :—

Age Periods in years	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
55	6	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	15	3	1	2	3	—	—	—

This has been a poor year again. There has been an increase in the number of new cases of tuberculosis and there has been an increase in the number of deaths. This is the second year in succession with an increase in the number of tuberculosis cases. I do hope things will be better next year.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1961.

Notifiable Disease	At all Ages	Number of Cases notified At Ages—years										Total Deaths	
		Under 1	2 to 3	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 & upwards	Total Cases removed to Hospital	Total Deaths
Diphtheria	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebral-spinal fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) (Non)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	916	33	80	114	122	145	399	20	3	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	28	3	2	—	5	—	3	14	1	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastro-Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1074	38	87	120	138	160	452	43	6	3	5	15	7

REPORT OF CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

Whilst substantial progress has been made during the year in many directions, as will be seen from the notes under the various headings on subsequent pages, a re-view shows that there is still a lot of work requiring attention for many years ahead, particularly in improving housing conditions and securing clean air.

The year has seen the completion of the Slum Clearance Programme approved in 1955, under which 408 unfit properties have been dealt with. During this period it has been noted that many properties have rapidly fallen into a state of disrepair and, lacking modern facilities, can only be regarded as unfit. A further Slum Clearance Programme is an essential, and when prepared is likely to include 500 houses.

Progress in securing 'Clean Air' is largely held up by failure to solve the domestic problem. Whilst the Council has not rejected Smoke Control Areas, it is obviously difficult to decide on a programme in a district which is almost entirely coal mining.

Meat inspection still continues to be one of the department's difficult tasks, due to the continuous killing in evenings, on Saturdays and on Sundays. Whilst full inspection is maintained by Inspectors working on a rota system, it should not become an accepted arrangement and every opportunity should be taken to press for amendment of the Regulations to provide local authorities with some form of control of the hours of slaughter. The wholesale meat trade could improve the position if they would agree among themselves to cut out or reduce Sunday killing. Whilst most individual wholesalers would like to stop Sunday killing they are afraid of, and do not trust their rival firms.

During the year special investigations have been made in connection with water spraying of beef carcases in lieu of 'wiping down'; treatment of beer spillage and use of sawdust on bakehouse and butchers' floors. Whilst these subjects have not been finally settled, some progress is being made.

Cleansing and Salvage work has been maintained at a high level and a new financial record of salvage income established. In this work I am ably assisted by two Cleansing Foremen, whose work I do appreciate, and those employees on the cleansing staff who have been with the department many years and form the 'back-bone' of the service.

My thanks to Dr. Robertson, the Chairman of the Health Committee, and colleagues in other departments, for their close co-operation and help with difficult problems, and to the staff of the department who work well together.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT CLARKSON, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS

General Sanitation :

Atmospheric Pollution	....	....	....	....	....	....	346
Water Supplies	....	....	....	....	....	....	173
Drainage	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,316
Drains Tested	....	....	....	....	....	....	246
Stables and Piggeries	....	....	....	....	....	....	60
Accumulations	....	....	....	....	....	....	79
Colliery Spoilbanks	....	....	....	....	....	....	32
Sanitary Conveniences, Ashplaces and Ashbins				....	....	....	180
Re-inspections of Sanitary Conveniences, Ashplaces and Ashbins	....	....	....	....	....	....	140
Fried Fish Shops	....	....	....	....	....	....	13
Tents, Vans and Sheds	....	....	....	....	....	....	232
Public Conveniences	....	....	....	....	....	....	30
Factories and Bakehouses	....	....	....	....	....	....	119
Refuse Collection	....	....	....	....	....	....	54
Refuse Disposal	....	....	....	....	....	....	71
Street Cleansing	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Rats and Mice	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,377
Schools	....	....	....	....	....	....	30
Cinemas	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
River Pollution Prevention	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Shop Acts	....	....	....	....	....	....	302
Petroleum Acts	....	....	....	....	....	....	118
Smoke Observations	....	....	....	....	....	....	151
Inquiries re cases of Infectious Disease				....	....	....	138
Interviews and Appointments	....	....	....	....	....	....	916
Miscellaneous Visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	900

Housing :

Number of houses inspected under Public Health Acts	....	....	....	....	....	608
Re-visits to houses inspected under Public Health Acts	....	....	....	....	....	1,410
Number of houses inspected under Housing Acts	....	....	....	....	....	119
Re-visits to houses inspected under Housing Acts	....	....	....	....	....	1,428
Number of houses inspected re-overcrowding	....	....	....	....	....	9
Re-visits paid to houses re-overcrowding	....	....	....	....	....	8
Number of verminous houses inspected	....	....	....	....	....	69

Re-visits to verminous houses ....	....	....	....	....	29
Miscellaneous Housing Enquiries	....	....	....	....	328
Rent Act, 1957 ....	....	....	....	....	15

Meat and Food Inspection :

Visits to Slaughterhouses	....	....	....	....	3,048
Shops and Stalls (re meat)	....	....	....	....	124
Street Vendors and Hawker's Carts	....	....	....	....	832
Other Food Premises	....	....	....	....	440
Milk Distribution....	88
Ice Cream Premises	146
Canteens, Cafes, Etc.	52

Miscellaneous :

Salvage	22
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SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH

	Served during 1961	Complied with during 1961	Out- standing on 31/12/61
Informal Public Health Act Notices	519	515	276
Statutory Public Health Act Notices	14	16	4
Informal Housing Notices	—	—	—
Statutory Housing Act Notices....	2	—	2
	535	531	282
	=====	=====	=====

SUMMARY OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS**Dwelling Houses :**

Cleansed	....	....	....	....	3
Vermin Disinfestation	....	....	....	....	48
Windows Repaired	....	....	....	....	144
Walls rendered free from dampness	....	....	....	....	78
Plasterwork repaired	....	....	....	....	79
Floors re-laid or repaired	....	....	....	....	51
Woodwork renewed or repaired	....	....	....	....	75
Fireplaces and grates repaired	....	....	....	....	56
Cooking facilities improved	....	....	....	....	17

Kitchen boilers repaired or improved	....	....	....	113
Food stores improved	....	....	....	41
Coal stores improved	....	....	....	18
Washing accommodation provided or improved	....	....	....	5
Roofs repaired	....	....	....	63
Walls pointed and brickwork repaired	....	....	....	52
Chimney stacks repaired	....	....	....	36
Damp proof course provided	....	....	....	2
Eaves gutters and downspouts repaired	....	....	....	43
Yards and passages paved or repaired	....	....	....	31
Yards cleansed	....	....	....	3
Living vans removed	....	....	....	41
Baths provided	....	....	....	90

Drainage :

Drainage provided, re-laid or repaired	....	....	....	61
Drains cleansed	....	....	....	152
Gullies provided or repaired	....	....	....	15
Inspection chambers provided or repaired	....	....	....	27
Ventilators repaired	....	....	....	4
Premises drained by provision of cesspool	....	....	....	3
Cesspools repaired	....	....	....	6
Cesspools abolished	....	....	....	1
Septic tank and filter provided	....	....	....	2

Sinks :

New Sinks provided	....	....	....	....	30
New sink waste pipes provided	....	....	....	....	34
Sink waste pipes repaired	....	....	....	....	2

Closet Accommodation :

Buildings repaired	....	....	....	....	....	25
Closets cleansed	....	....	....	....	....	5
Water closet cisterns provided or repaired	....	....	....	....	....	10
Water closet pedestals renewed or repaired	....	....	....	....	....	26
Water closet service pipes repaired	....	....	....	....	....	6

Miscellaneous :

Dangerous, defective and dilapidated buildings demolished	4
Accumulations removed	29
Urinals provided, repaired and cleansed	2
Nuisances abated from keeping of animals	13
Other nuisances abated	6

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The number of pail closets in use has been reduced by 27 during the year—12 pail closets have been converted to water closets and 15 have been abolished as a result of the demolition of unfit properties. The remaining pail closets are situated in Hamlets where the areas are not fully connected to sewage systems, and at isolated properties. Where the opportunity arises arrangements are made to secure the conversion of pail closets to the water carriage system, and it is expected that the numbers in use will be gradually reduced during the next few years.

Since 1950—2,413 conversions have taken place and the number of pail closets in use now represents 1% of houses in the district.

Details of the pail closets in use and conversions during 1961 are set out below :—

Parish	Pail Closets converted to water closets during 1961	Pail Closets in use on 31/12/61
Ault Hucknall	5	64
Blackwell	4	31
Glapwell	—	1
Pleasley	1	16
Pinxton	—	9
Scarcliffe	1	8
Shirebrook	—	4
South Normanton	1	11
Tibshelf	—	13
	—	—
	12	157
	—	—

HOUSING

Progress on the erection of new houses has been steady—176 being completed compared with 205 in 1960. Of these 56 were Council houses and 120 private houses. Although mining subsidence has seriously impeded the Council's programme for the erection of new houses to accommodate families living in unfit properties, it has been possible to re-house 59 families (198 persons).

During the last few years few complaints have been received regarding overcrowding and families living in rooms. Statutory cases of overcrowding have been fairly constant; the majority of known cases require houses with above average bedroom accommodation. At the end of the year there were 16 cases on the overcrowding register.

The Slum Clearance Programme approved in 1955 has been completed, with the representation during the year of 66 unfit houses, including 54 houses in two Clearance Areas. Since the programme was approved, 408 unfit houses have been dealt with and re-housing has been carried out in all but 80 cases. Completion of the programme does not indicate the end of unfit properties in the district. The lack of maintenance during the war years and immediate post-war period is now evident in the rapid way in which many houses have deteriorated in recent years. A new survey of the district is required and this has been planned for 1962, when it is expected that a further Clearance Programme as large as that just completed will be needed.

It has been found that due to varying circumstances several areas require special attention or treatment, and in these areas progress has been as follows :—

Shirebrook Central Area. Since the presentation of the report in January, 1960, and the two special meetings with owners there has been little response to the appeals for the repair and improvement of various properties although detailed schedules have been submitted in some cases.

The rear common road to some of the Market Street/Ashbourne Street properties has been paved, and a Clearance Order has been confirmed in respect of 33 houses in Market Street. Other unfit properties will be included in the programme to be prepared in 1962.

Shirebrook Model Village. There are some 440 houses in this area, 100 of which have been repaired and improved with the aid of Grants. Substantial repair work has been done during the year and the National Coal Board has undertaken to carry out improvements to the remaining properties over a period of five years.

Palterton. The report approved in 1957 has been followed and all houses classed as unfit have been dealt with. Re-housing has been hampered by difficulties in securing land for building new Council houses. The houses Nos. 76—90, Main Street, have been repaired and improved and the owners are proceeding with the repair and improvement of Thirteen Row.

Hillstown. Some 250 houses bounded by Mansfield Road and Langwith Road, are in need of repair and improvement. An arrangement has been made to inspect these systematically over the next five years with a view to securing repairs and improvements, and this is proceeding.

Pinxton—Park Lane. Following the purchase, repair and improvement of the first six houses progress has been slow. Following further consideration of this area the Committee agreed to proceed with the purchase, repair and improvement of these houses and approved a programme to deal with 80 houses on this basis by 1964.

Improvement Grants. These continue to be dealt with by the Engineer's Department, following consultation with the Health Department. During the year 107 Grants were approved in respect of 125 houses. These included 72 Standard Grants and 35 Discretionary Grants. This is a reduction on 1960, when 129 Grants were approved.

Housing Repairs and Rent Act, 1954—Certificates of Disrepair :					
Number issued during 1961	....	....	....	....	—
Total issued since operation of Act	....	....	....	....	163
Number revoked during 1961	....	....	....	....	1
Number revoked since operation of Act	....	....	....	....	144

There are 19 Certificates still operative, some of which were issued in 1954.

Rent Act, 1957—Certificates of Disrepair :

Number of applications received during 1961	....	....	4
Number of applications received since operation of Act	....	....	73
Number of Certificates issued during 1961	....	....	2
Number of Certificates issued since operation of Act	....	....	27
Number of Certificates cancelled during 1961	....	....	2

Statistical Summaries of Housing work are set out below :—

A. Inspection of Dwelling Houses :

1. (a) No of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (Public Health and Housing Acts)	....	608
(b) No. of inspections made for this purpose	....	1,410
2. (a) No. of dwelling houses (included under 1a) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Regulations	....	....
	....	119
(b) No of Inspections made for this purpose	....	1,428
3. No. of dwelling houses found to be unfit for human habitation	....	....
	....	66

B. Remedy of Defective Dwelling Houses :

1. Unfit houses rendered fit and houses in which defects were remedied during the period as a result of informal action by the local authority under the Housing or Public Health Acts	....	....	163
2. Public Health Acts—action after service of formal notice :			
Houses in which defects were remedied :			
(a) By Owners	....	....	10
(b) By local authority in default of owners	....	—
3. Housing Act, 1957—action after service of formal notice (Sections 9 ; 10 ; 11 and 16) :			
Houses made fit :			

(a) By owners	....	....	....	....	4
(b) By local authority in default of owners	....	—			—

C. Overcrowding

Parish	No. of Houses Overcrowded on 31/12/61	Cases of Overcrowding abated during 1961	No. of Persons affected by abatement
Ault Hucknall	2	1	13
Blackwell	2	—	—
Glapwell	—	—	—
Pleasley	1	1	4
Pinxton	4	1	11
Scarcliffe	1	—	—
Shirebrook	2	—	—
South Normanton	6	—	—
Tibshelf	—	—	—
	—	—	—
	18	3	28
	—	—	—

D. Houses subject to Demolition and Closing Orders :

Parish	Still occupied	Vacant and awaiting Demolition	Total
Ault Hucknall	—	2	2
Blackwell	6	21	27
Glapwell	—	—	—
Pleasley	—	2	2
Pinxton	7	4	11
Scarcliffe	16	14	30
Shirebrook	28	7	35
South Normanton	19	19	38
Tibshelf	4	16	20
	—	—	—
	80	85	165
	—	—	—

ERADICATION OF VERMIN

There has been a substantial reduction in the amount of work required to combat vermin infestation, the cases of bed bugs having dropped from 17 to 1. Details of the work carried out, which necessitated 98 inspections and re-inspections is set out below :—

Bed Bugs

No. of private premises disinfested	1
-------------------------------------	------	------	------	---

Cockroaches

No. of Council houses disinfested	....	....	....	18
No. of private houses disinfested	....	....	....	16

Other Vermin

No. of private houses dealt with for woodworm infestation	3
No. of Council houses dealt with for woodworm infestation	1
No. of Council houses dealt with for ant infestation	....
No. of Council houses dealt with for clover mite infestation	2
No. of premises sprayed as a precautionary measure	....
	5
	—
	48
	—

The whole of this work has been carried out by the Council's trained staff, the following methods being used :—

Cockroaches—Floor boards removed near fireplaces, skirtings, etc., eased and sprayed with Gammexane Powder (D.034) using a pump, or by use of Gamodex, containing Dieldrin.

Ants and Crickets—Spraying with Gamodex containing Dieldrin and D.P. Dieldrin.

Bed Bugs and Other Vermin—Spraying with Gammexane Liquid (L.044).

Clover Mite—Following difficulty for 3 years in eradicating this insect there has been no case this year requiring re-treatment. It would seem therefore, that the use of Malathion (Wettable) Powder has been successful.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

Meat inspection has continued as a top priority and all animals slaughtered have been examined. The hours of slaughter have continued to be difficult and to achieve 100% inspection has required regular work after normal office hours. This is shared among the Inspectors on a rota basis and during the year 656 hours overtime were worked, including work on Sundays on 48 occasions.

The inspection work, carried out in accordance with Memo. 3/Foods, results in the rejection of slightly over 25 tons of meat and offal.

Since the de-control of meat the slaughter of animals has continued at a rate considerably in excess of the needs of this district and consignments are regularly despatched to distant wholesale meat markets and to retail butchers in several adjoining local districts.

No. of Animals slaughtered and examined :

	Cattle ex- cluding Cows	Sheep and Lambs						Total
		Cows	Calves		Pigs	Horses		
Wholesale Private Slaughterhouse, Tilshelf	2089	2233	145	6489	3063	—	14019	
Wholesale Private Slaughterhouse, Pleasley	3240	122	20	9866	9125	—	22373	
Other Private Slaughterhouses (North)	274	28	1	483	1032	—	1818	
Other Private Slaughterhouses (South)	295	257	4	1514	1396	—	3466	
	5898	2640	170	18352	14616	—	41676	

Condemnation of Carcasses and Offal :

	Cattle ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci. Whole carcasses condemned	2	8	4	45	17	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1140	1374	5	494	786	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B and Cysticerci	19.36	52.35	5.29	2.94	5.49	—
Tuberculosis only Whole carcasses condemned	—	1	—	—	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	12	4	—	1	174	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	.20	.19	—	.005	1.20	—
Cysticercosis Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	6	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	6	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

The total amount of meat and offal condemned amounted to 25 tons 2 cwts. 14 lbs., and is nearly 5 tons in excess of that rejected in 1960. It was also necessary to deal with 1,625 tins of unfit food.

The decrease in the number of cattle affected with Tuberculosis has continued and at present it is becoming rare to see Tuberculosis in bovines. The incidence in cows has fallen from 31% in 1956 to

.19% in 1961 and undoubtedly reflects the success of the scheme for testing dairy cattle.

Details of carcases affected with Localised Cysticercus Bovis and dealt with by cold storage, are set out below :—

1961	....	6 cases.
1960	....	5 cases.
1959	....	5 cases
1958	....	12 cases.
1957	....	21 cases.
1956	....	5 cases.

All condemned meat and offal is stained green and disposed of by manufacture into animal feeding stuffs and fertilizers.

At the two large wholesale slaughterhouses unsound meat is removed daily, and the butchers credited with the salvage value. At other slaughterhouses where there are substantial amounts for removal these are collected by the salvage firm and the value credited direct to the butcher. Small amounts of unfit offal are collected in the department's van and delivered to the processing plant. Where this takes place the salvage payment is made to the District Council as part payment for the removal service.

These arrangements have operated smoothly and without complaint.

A summary of the food condemned is set out below :—

Condemnations for Tuberculosis :

Beef	499 lbs.	Veal	—
Beef Offal	504 lbs.	Veal Offal	—
Pork	2,346 lbs.	Mutton	—
Pork Offal	69 lbs.	Mutton Offal	6 lbs.

Condemnations for Cysticercus Bovis :

Beef	36 lbs.	Beef Offal	240 lbs.
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Condemnations for diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercus Bovis :

Beef	6,057 lbs.	Mutton	2,463 lbs.
Beef Offal	38,444 lbs.	Mutton Offal	1,664 lbs.
Pork	2,427 lbs.	Veal	192 lbs.
Pork Offal	3,246 lbs.	Veal Offal	47 lbs.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958 :

The date for the operation of the new Construction Regulations was fixed as 1st October, 1961, and as a direct result the number of licensed slaughterhouses was reduced from 13 on 1st January, 1961, to 10 on 1st October, 1961. Of the remaining slaughterhouses only one fully complied with the new Regulations, in 7 cases only minor items were outstanding and likely to be completed at an early date, but the two large slaughterhouses were a long way short of completion and caused the District Council much concern. In each case plans had been submitted and agreed for extensive alterations, but progress was very slow. To meet the cases where works were still outstanding licences were granted for short periods only. Although difficulties are being encountered the indications are that when all works have been completed there will have been considerable improvement in the condition of slaughterhouses and lairages remaining in use.

Licensed slaughterhouses have now been reduced from 25 in 1954 to 10.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT 1958

Number of licences issued (including 2 to new applicants to work under the supervision of an experienced licensed man)

52

FOOD PREMISES

There are 480 food premises within the district. A classified schedule of these is set out below :

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947

Business	Tibshelf	Pinxton	South Normanton	Blackwell	Ault Hucknall	Glapwell	Pleasley	Scarcroft	Shirebrook	Total
Ice Cream Manufacturers	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Canteens, Cafes and Restaurants	2	3	2	5	3	1	3	6	7	32
Meals Served	2	4	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	14
Bakelhouses	3	1	4	1	—	—	1	—	1	11
Butchers Shops and Making Up Rooms	4	6	7	3	—	—	1	4	12	37
Confectionery, Bread and Cakes	3	3	3	—	1	—	—	3	11	24
Fish Friers	2	4	6	3	2	—	—	2	5	24
Grocers	5	8	14	5	—	1	4	10	22	69
Wet Fish and Greengrocers	2	1	6	—	—	—	—	3	8	20
Mixed Business	13	23	25	22	11	6	9	22	24	155
Public Houses	8	10	16	10	3	2	4	14	15	82
Corn Merchants	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Market Stalls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9
TOTAL	44	64	89	53	20	10	22	64	114	480

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1959

The ice cream retailed in the area is largely pre-packed, but there has been during the year an increase in the sale of 'soft ice cream'. There are 191 premises registered for the sale of ice cream, an increase of 10 compared with last year. These premises and the vans retailing ice cream are examined from time to time and have given little cause for complaint, and a system of sampling ice cream is followed which covers that made in the district and all other makes retailed in the area—details of these are given below. The unsatisfactory samples (Grades III and IV) arose during a spell of very hot weather.

Premises registered :

(a) Manufacture and sale of ice cream	....	....	....	2
(b) Sale of ice cream	....	....	....	2
(c) Sale of pre-packed ice cream	....	....	....	191
				195

Results of ice cream samples :

Ice Cream	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV	Total
Complete Cold Mix	2	—	1	—	3
Pasteurised	18	1	—	1	20
Pre-packed	15	7	1	—	23
Ice Lollies	10	—	—	—	10
Total	45	8	2	1	56

REGISTRATION OF PREMISES FOR PREPARATION OF PRESERVED FOOD, etc. :

There are 22 premises within the district registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the preparation/manufacture of sausages, preserved food, etc.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960 :

Since these Regulations became operative in 1955, all food premises in the area have had a detailed survey, and as a result 287 preliminary notices have been served in respect of improvements required and infringement of the Regulations. Of these 251 had been complied with by the end of the year. There have been no legal proceedings, but there have been prolonged discussions regarding the use of sawdust on a bakehouse floor including consultations with the Ministry's Food Hygiene Advisory Officer. The subject is still unsettled.

Sawdust is a dusty dry by-product of sawing timber and in this area the chief source of supply arises at local Collieries where cutting up pit props is undertaken. Surely there are no real common sense grounds for using such a material in premises used for food preparation. In general its use is to hide floor surfaces of doubtful suitability and mask inefficient cleansing of floor surfaces. In my view the various Regulations should be amended to prohibit the use of sawdust in food premises, including meat shops.

A summary of improvements secured is set out below :—

Internal water supplies provided	....	....	....	1
Hot water supplies provided	....	....	....	23
New Sinks provided	....	....	....	10
New Washbasins provided	....	....	....	17
Premises cleansed and redecorated	....	....	....	12
Notices re "washing hands"	....	....	....	2
Drainage improved	....	....	....	11
Floors, walls, ceilings, etc., repaired or renewed	....	....	....	39
Fixtures provided or improved	....	....	....	5
Increased protection for open food	....	....	....	11
Improved storage for waste	....	....	....	1
Lighting and ventilation improved	....	....	....	29
Rodent and insect proofing carried out	....	....	....	21
Clothes storage improved	....	....	....	2
Closet accommodation improved	....	....	....	28
School canteens improved	....	....	....	12

The Department's policy to press for washing facilities on all vans used for the sale and distribution of food has continued. Whilst there are weaknesses in the Regulations in this respect good progress has been achieved and it is fair comment to say that during the last few years there has been a considerable improvement in the class of van used for this work.

During the year three complaints were received regarding unsatisfactory food, and in each case preparation of the food had taken place in another district. Two were in respect of bread—a sack label and a piece of string in loaves of bread ; and the other in respect of mould on a small pre-packed meat pie. After full investigation the Committee issued warnings in all three cases.

MILK DISTRIBUTION :

The sale of loose and raw milk has been prohibited in this area since January, 1955.

The supervision of the distribution of milk has required 88 inspections and 67 samples have been submitted for examination. It has been necessary to require certain distributors to improve milk

storage, particularly where crates of milk are left at roadside points for collection by roundsmen.

There are 56 registered distributors of milk and one dairy within the district, and three farmers retail their own T.T. milk. The dairy is a pasteurisation plant at Pleasley and Pleasley Hill Co-operative Society limited and is under the supervision of the Derbyshire County Council.

MILK SAMPLES

Tuberculin Tested Milk

Methylene Blue Test ....	....	....	3 satisfactory.
Biological Test ....	....	....	4 satisfactory.

Pasteurised Milk

Methylene Blue Test ....	....	....	22 satisfactory.
Phosphatase Test	22 satisfactory.

Sterilised Milk

Turbidity Test	16 satisfactory.
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FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 :

The Food & Drugs Authority for this area is the Derbyshire County Council and the County Analyst has very kindly supplied the following statement :—

“During the year 1961, 116 samples, including 29 Milks, were taken under the above Act in the area of the Blackwell Rural District Council during the year 1961. All samples were classed as satisfactory.

A complaint received by your Authority that Gin and Whiskey on sale at an Inn were being adulterated was passed to the County Sampling Officer for investigation and samples were examined in my department. On analysis these samples proved to be genuine.”

A schedule giving details of the water supplies to dwelling houses is set out below. From this it will be noted that 13,649 houses (99.932%) are provided with a piped supply of district water, and 8 houses (.058%) have to rely on wells for their water supply.

Water Supplies

Parish	No. of houses supplied with district water direct to houses	Population (estimated)	No. of houses supplied with district water from stand pipes	Population (estimated)	No. of houses using wells, etc.	Population (estimated)
Pinxton	1,458	5,107	—	—	—	—
South Normanton	2,212	6,859	—	—	—	—
Tibshelf	1,141	3,103	—	—	—	—
Blackwell	1,332	4,471	—	—	—	—
Shirebrook	3,462	10,199	—	—	3	9
Scarcliffe	2,194	7,686	—	—	—	—
Ault Hucknall	498	2,324	—	—	1	2
Glapwell	562	1,556	—	—	—	—
Pleasley	798	2,713	—	—	4	11
	13,657	44,018	—	—	8	22

WATER SUPPLY

The district water supply has continued to be satisfactory both in quantity and quality. From the adjoining table on water supplies it will be seen that all houses, except 8, with a population of 22 persons, are now provided with a piped supply of district water, a position which is very satisfactory for a rural area. All water supplies are systematically sampled, special attention being paid to the well supplies. The well supplies are under continuous supervision, and whilst every effort is made to improve these supplies they can only be classed as unreliable. They are all at isolated properties where there is little possibility of providing a district piped supply.

Details of samples of water submitted for examination are set out below :—

	<i>Bacteriological Examination</i>	<i>Chemical Analysis</i>
District supplies	100 satisfactory	17 satisfactory
Other district supplies	13 satisfactory	—
	1 unsatisfactory	
Well and spring supplies	16 satisfactory	7 satisfactory

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT

Although there has been no serious rat infestation in any part of the district, 82 complaints (compared with 73 in 1960) have been received. These have all been in respect of minor infestations and in many cases arise where defective drains allow rats to get out of sewers and cause surface infestation. Inspections made in connection with these complaints, treatment of sewer manholes and other premises, has necessitated 1,377 visits.

All Council owned premises, including sewage works and refuse tips are examined each month, and treated as required. As a result of this work over a period of years no serious trouble has arisen at sewage works or refuse tips. A system of inspecting farm premises as routine, has been maintained since the Ministry of agriculture terminated the Contract System. It is now found that farmers fully appreciate the dangers of damage caused by rats and many carry out their own treatments using Warfarin.

The District Council have two employees who have had Ministry training and they undertake work, as required, under the supervision of the Public Health Inspectors, but they are not employed full time on this work. Regular six monthly treatment of sewer manholes continues.

Summary of Work Done :

Council Premises

Number of premises examined	....	....	....	....	211
Number of premises treated by use of Warfarin bait for rat and mouse infestation	....	....	....	....	37
Number of Council houses treated by use of Warfarin bait for rat and mouse infestation	....	....	....	....	14

Private Premises

Number of private and business premises treated by use of Warfarin bait for rate and mouse infestation	....	....	....	....	29
Number of farm premises examined	....	....	....	....	30

Sewer Manholes

Number test baited	....	....	....	....	168
Number baited with poison	28

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Number of premises licensed	1
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CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

The control of caravans is now dealt with under this Act by planning permission for sites—this includes a site for one or more vans—and site licences which set out conditions relating to the site and the caravans using the site. Standard conditions have been agreed.

There has been no application for a licence for a site to accommodate a number of vans, all applications for licences being in respect of individual vans. At the beginning of the year there were 27 vans being used as temporary and semi-permanent housing accommodation, but refusal to grant planning permission in several cases had substantially reduced this figure by the end of the year, and only 7 site licences were granted.

Whilst the more permanent type of van is reasonably well controlled, trouble is still experienced by the gypsy and didicot type family who from time to time take possession of various bits of ground and camp without permission of the owner or local authority, and without satisfactory water supplies, drainage or toilet accommodation. During the year 41 vans of this type have been noted and eventually moved on—presumably to cause similar trouble in another area. The places most affected by this type of nuisance have been Carnfield Hill, South Normanton and The Wharf, Pinxton.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937—48

During the year 119 inspections were made and 7 notices complied with. A summary of improvements effected is given below :—

Provision of sanitary accommodation for building site....	2
Improvement of sanitary accommodation	4
Provision of hot and cold water supplies	1
Cleansing and re-decoration of premises	2

PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS—1928—36

Number of licensed premises	45
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The increase in the work under these Acts following the adoption of new licensing conditions has slowed down—only 118 inspections being necessary compared with 264 the previous year. Two old tanks have been tested and found to be satisfactory.

Two more premises have discontinued storing petrol, bringing the total of redundant premises to 16 since the new conditions were adopted. During the year improvements have been made at 17 of the licensed premises.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

The reduction of atmospheric pollution has continued to receive maximum attention throughout the year, and whilst progress on the reduction of industrial smoke has been good, the domestic smoke problem is a long way from being solved. Whilst the Committee has from time to time discussed Smoke Control Areas, no decision

had been reached by the end of the year. The chief stumbling block is the high proportion of miners within the area. They receive concessionary coal, coal mining is their living, and many are a long way from being convinced that restrictions on the use of coal will not affect this, and some of the alternative smokeless fuels do not help.

Whilst most Collieries have operated improved furnaces for several years with very little smoke emission, Shirebrook and Brookhill Collieries have, at times, been far from satisfactory. At Shirebrook Colliery there was an improvement from August, when the No. 1 winding gear was electrified and the load on the existing boilers reduced. Whilst this has not eliminated smoke emission it has made it possible for the management to keep within the Regulations provided care is used.

Due to changes and at times some uncertainty as to how Brookhill Colliery will be worked in years ahead, progress on improvements to control smoke emission has been slow. New boiler plant and furnaces are required but, it seems likely to be 1963 before these renewals take place. In the meantime a Smoke Density Recorder and Alarm has been fixed in No. 1 chimney and it has, without doubt, been a great help in improving smoke control. Similar equipment is on order for No. 2 chimney.

It has also been necessary to continue observations at the Langwith Loco Sheds and whilst the position is not entirely satisfactory there has been some improvement compared with past years. The programme of changing steam locomotives for diesel engines is continuing.

With the exception of Shirebrook, colliery spoilbanks have caused little nuisance. The spoilbank at Shirebrook has several small areas of fire and it has needed regular attention and examination to prevent a serious nuisance arising.

Section 3 (2)—Approval of Furnaces. Two applications were approved during the year.

Section 19—Locomotives. Smoke emission from railway engines passing through the district is most difficult to deal with, but on two occasions it was possible to note contraventions of the Regulations and also to obtain the Engine No. These cases were

referred to British Railways and I am informed the drivers were warned.

North East Derbyshire Clean Air Joint Consultative Committee. The Council continued to support this Committee and co-operated with a Clean Air Exhibition based at Chesterfield with mobile exhibitions visiting the various districts. The mobile exhibition which was held at Shirebrook, South Normanton and Pinxton, was very poorly attended. It is very doubtful whether exhibitions of this type are of any value unless Smoke Control Areas have already been agreed upon.

Two matters referred to the Committee by this Council were dealt with, i.e.,

Road Planing Machines. The serious smoke nuisance arising where these machines are used in built-up areas was considered. Following discussions, meetings and demonstrations with the County Road authority, an undertaking was secured to use 'Mocoid' with these machines when operated in built-up areas. This is a solution sprayed in front of the machine and there is a substantial reduction in smoke. It does, however, reduce the rate of progress and add to the cost of the road treatment.

Diesel Fumes from Road Vehicles. The Chief Constable of Derbyshire was urged to direct more attention to offences and in his reply stated that from 1st January, 1960 to 31st August, 1961—58 offences were reported and 32 prosecutions were taken for the emission of black smoke by diesel road vehicles.

Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958

Half-hourly observations have been made as follows :—

	No. of observations	No. of offences		
		Black Smoke	Continuous Dark Smoke	Dark Smoke
1960	73	13	9	1
1961	146	18	17	3

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Three Atmospheric Pollution Recording Stations have continued in operation, each having a soot deposit gauge and lead peroxide instrument.

The monthly averages of these instruments are set out below:—

	<i>Deposit Gauge</i> (Tons per sq. mile)	<i>Lead Peroxide</i> (Mg. SO_3^3 per sq. c.m. per day)
Hamlet Lane, South Normanton		
1957	10·1	1·55
1958	10·1	1·7
1959	9·9	1·44
1960	9·4	1·72
1961	9·6	1·63
Sookholme Lane, Shirebrook		
1957	12·7	1·5
1958	14·9	1·8
1959	12·9	1·6
1960 (5 months)	12·4	1·9
Langwith Junction		
1960 (from June)	12·3	1·4
1961	11·7	1·5
Glapwell Hill		
1957	15·3	1·3
1958	21·2	1·0
1959	16·1	0·9
1960	14·6	0·9
1961 ·	13·56	1·0

Monthly readings for 1961 are recorded hereunder :

SOOT DEPOSIT GAUGES

These record the solid matter deposited in the area around the instrument, giving readings in TONS per SQUARE MILE per MONTH.

Month	Deposited Matter - Tons per square mile		
	Hamlet Lane, South Normanton	Langwith Junction	Glapwell Hill
January	17.48	17.68	21.85
February	8.79	9.94	11.18
March	10.64	10.93	10.27
April	11.91	18.17	15.34
May	9.20	13.10	13.63
June	8.52	9.20	16.04
July	9.74	10.37	9.70
August	7.69	12.31	23.59
September	6.81	7.44	8.96
October	9.36	12.71	—
November	8.06	8.70	10.51
December	7.42	10.14	8.14
Monthly Average	9.63	11.72	13.56

LEAD PEROXIDE INSTRUMENTS

These are specially coated cylinders which record the amount of sulphur in the atmosphere. The readings represent milligrams per square centimetre per day. These sulphur readings, due to the position of the instruments, reflect to a large extent the degree of pollution from domestic sources, i.e., the open fires of private householders.

Month	SO ₃ —Milligrams per 100 sq. c.m. per day		
	Hamlet Lane, South Normanton	Langwith Junction	Glapwell Hill
January	2.75	2.59	1.52
February	2.10	2.28	1.32
March	1.97	1.77	1.39
April	1.58	1.45	0.93
May	1.27	1.01	0.68
June	1.00	0.71	0.68
July	0.78	0.71	0.56
August	0.77	0.70	0.48
September	1.49	1.09	0.68
October	1.30	1.34	0.94
November	2.07	1.95	1.11
December	2.49	2.92	1.73
Monthly Average	1.63	1.53	1.00

VOLUMETRIC SMOKE FILTER

During the year, this instrument was principally directed towards monitoring atmospheric pollution in Shirebrook, so that readings could be taken which would be useful in assisting the Council to make a decision on smoke control in that parish.

The instrument was stationed as under :—

<i>Site and Date</i>	<i>Average Concentration of smoke</i>	<i>(Mgrms./cu.m.)</i>
2nd—7th January.	Westhouses	208
111, The Ridge, Blackwell.	Locomotive Sheds.	
9th—14th January.	Railway Smoke	406
1, Alfreton Road, Westhouses.		
3rd—10th February.	Housing Estate.	173
81, Park Road, Shirebrook.		
27th February—28th April.	do.	222
27, Hazel Crescent, Shirebrook.		
1st—14th May.	do	122
39, Springfield Avenue, Shirebrook.		
15th May—25th June.	do	120
63, Valley Road, Shirebrook.		
26th June—18th July.	Locomotive	93
63, Langwith Road,	Sheds.	
Langwith Junction.		
16th August—31st December.	Housing Estate	276
63, Valley Road, Shirebrook.		

SHOP ACTS

A total of 302 inspections have been made during the year and have resulted in improvements at 3 shops.

LICENSED PREMISES

Work with a view to securing improved sanitary accommodation and compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations, has continued, and generally the more out of date premises are being gradually

re-designed and modernised. Some alterations were in progress at the end of the year, and at 4 licensed premises improvement works have been completed.

SHIREBROOK MARKET

The privately owned open-air market continues to be held in Shirebrook on Friday of each week. There are generally some 30 stalls in use. Of these one is a butcher and 11 others retail food. Whilst conditions compared with some years ago are much improved—hot and cold water is available from a special kiosk; there is electric lighting and bins are provided for refuse—retailing open food in an open air market can never be accepted as satisfactory. The Regulations should be amended so that only pre-packed food can be retailed under such conditions.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Six complaints of noise nuisances were received. Generally with small individual noise nuisance complaints, it is difficult to secure confirmation of the nuisance, but it was possible to secure improvement in two cases. A noise from dogs was abated after an informal approach to the owners. The second case—a noise nuisance from a diesel engine in the early hours of the morning—was abated after the service of a statutory notice.

FERAL PIGEONS

No special action was taken in respect of feral pigeons at Shirebrook, and as no serious nuisance arose it would seem that action the previous year was effective.

COMPLAINTS

A total of 565 complaints were received and investigated (248 at the South Normanton Office and 317 at the Shirebrook Office).

The majority of these complaints were found to be fully justified. A summary of them is set out below:—

Dirty and Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	21
Refuse Collection	...	...	...	...	11
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	82
Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	...	13
Accumulations	...	...	...	...	10
Noise Nuisances	...	...	...	...	6
Other Matters	...	...	...	...	51

ASHBINS—SUPPLY AND MAINTENANCE OF

The Scheme adopted as from the 1st April, 1951, for the renewal of defective ashbins as a general rate charge, has continued to work smoothly. Details of the bins provided since this scheme commenced are set out as follows :—

Year	<i>Ashbins Provided</i>				
1951—52	1,061
1952—53	993
1953—54	946
1954—55	1,525
1955—56	1,713
1956—57	1,495
1957—58	1,206
1958—59	1,241
1959—60	818
1960—61	713
1961—62	691

The number of new bins issued is the lowest since this scheme was commenced in 1951. The present rate of renewal represents a 'bin life' of approaching 20 years and is without doubt due to two reasons. Firstly only B.S.S. bins are purchased and secondly the system of investigation and assessment of compensation where a bin, due to misuse or neglect, has not lasted 10 years. During the year, 39 cases of neglect or misuse have been dealt with and £21 1s. 0d. recovered as assessed compensation.

The cost of this service in rate poundage has varied from 4·47d. in 1955/56, to 0·74d. in 1960/61. Figures for 1961/62 are not yet available.

LITTER ACT, 1958

Generally this Act has done little to improve the conditions in the district and there are times when the streets are badly littered and most unsightly. The District Council has tried to encourage observance of the Act by the display of posters, urging co-operation by local organisations and placing litter bins in appropriate places. Whilst some persons use the litter bins it is obvious that very many more have no regard for the Act.

The remarks in my last annual report regarding the lack of a satisfactory street cleansing service still apply.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The collection and disposal of refuse is dealt with by direct labour in the whole of the rural district.

Cleansing Costs

The following figures have been extracted, for general information and comparison, from the Public Cleansing Costs Return published by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government :—

Costs of collection and disposal of house and trade refuse per 1,000 population :

		1958/59	1959/60
		£	£
(a) Average for authorities in population range 30,000—50,000	.... .... .... ....	661	678
(b) Highest cost for a Rural District	....	1012	1054
(c) Lowest cost for a Rural District	....	237	258
Nearest comparable cost for Blackwell Rural District (these figures also include for cost of cleansing cesspools and closet pails).	.... .... .... ....	570	648

Collection and Disposal

This work, which is undertaken by motor transport (details of vehicles below), has resulted in the removal of 5,901 loads of refuse, night soil and cesspool contents, and the vehicles have covered 44,956 miles :

851 KRA—S. & D. Fore and After Tipper (16 cub. yds.) supplied June, 1959—Diesel engine.

502 FRA—S. & D. Fore and Aft Tipper (16 cub. yds.) supplied January, 1958—Diesel engine.

XRA 56—S. & D. Fore and Aft Tipper (16 cub. yds.) supplied April, 1955—Diesel engine.

TNU 478—S. & D. Freighter (11.3 cub. yds.) supplied April, 1953.

RNU 378—S. & D. Freighter (11.3 cub. yds.) supplied September, 1951.

RRB 300—S. & D. Freighter (9 cub. yds.) supplied April, 1952.

NRA 729—S. & D. Freighter (11.3 cub. yds.) supplied July, 1949.

There have been no alterations to the fleet of vehicles during the year.

Number of Premises served :

Ashbins	....	....	....	14,417 (cleansed weekly).
Ashplaces, etc.	....	....	....	5 (cleansed monthly).
Closet Pails	....	....	....	157 (cleansed weekly).
Cesspools	....	....	....	119 (cleansed quarterly).
Septic Tanks	....	....	....	20 (as required).

The collection system allows for the removal of domestic refuse on a weekly basis and with very few exceptions this has been maintained. The chief obstacles to regular collection are absenteeism and the difficulty in securing reliable men for this type of work. Absenteeism through sickness and other causes resulted in the loss of 9,313 working hours, and whilst this is less than the previous year when 12,415 working hours were lost, it is still substantial. This is a reflection on the type of employee, both as to physical fitness and what some regard as 'sick holidays.'

Refuse continues to be disposed of by tipping with the maximum control. Fordson Muledozers are used for trimming and consolidating the tips and in trained hands do a good job. Firms demonstrating some of the larger equipment used by other authorities have freely admitted they could not equal the present

tips where only Muledozers have been used. On all tips there is the maximum recovery of salvage and on completion the various areas are soiled and seeded.

During the year refuse has been disposed of as follows :—

1. Sookholme Lane Refuse Tip, Shirebrook—1,937 loads—the old site is now filled, and ready for restoration of the surface, and use of the extension immediately adjoining the existing tip has commenced.
2. Disused Railway Cutting, Rowthorne—376 loads (total at this site since commencement in September, 1957—1,810 loads).
3. Hillstown Tip—223 loads.
4. Wharf Road, Pinxton—549 loads.
5. B'Winning Welfare Playing Fields—517 loads (9,605 loads since work commenced on improvement of these Playing Fields).
6. Birchwood Lane (Bateman), South Normanton—430 loads.
7. Newton Wood (Ball)—614 loads.

The arrangements for the supply of protective clothing to workmen have continued on the same basis as for the past few years. This allows for the issue of 2 pairs of overalls per workman per year, for the issue of gloves as required, and for the issue of donkey jackets every 2—4 years as required. This issue appears to be adequate and there has been no complaint from the workmen.

The practice of arranging visits to Works with an interest in the type of work being carried out by the cleansing workmen has continued, and during the year the Shirebrook Depot workmen visited the works of the Staveley Iron and Chemical Co. Ltd., and the South Normanton Depot workmen made a visit to the Warrington Mills of the Thames Board Mills Ltd.

CLEANSING VEHICLES

Following are details of the work performed by each vehicle, and the comparative running cost of each vehicle :—

Lorry	MILEAGE			LOADS REMOVED			No. of other journeys
	Cleansing	Salvage	TOTAL	Refuse	Night Soil	Cesspool contents	
S & D. Freightner (1949) NRA 729	6,449	66	6,515	1,012	—	—	13
S. & D. Freightner (1952) RRB 300	6,534	861	7,395	212	47	553	129
S. & D. Freightner (1951) RNU 378	3,882	1,618	5,500	492	4	59	359
S. & D. Freightner (1953) TNU 478	4,134	399	4,533	251	50	558	88
S. & D. Fore and Aft Diesel (1955) XRA 56	7,661	54	7,715	1,032	—	—	115
S. & D. Fore and Aft Diesel (1958) 502 FRA	7,476	318	7,794	724	—	—	82
S. & D. Fore and Aft Diesel (1959) 851 KRA	5,058	446	5,504	907	—	—	63
	41,194	3,762	44,956	4,630	101	1,170	849

Comparative Costs of Operation of Lorries :

Lorry	Repairs, Maintenance Tyres			Licenses and Insurances		Petrol/Diesel and Bulk Oils			Total	Cost per mile			
	Oils & Labour	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
NRA 729 (S. & D.)	177	11	11	79	12	8	294	0	10	551	5	5	1/8.31
RRB 300 (S. & D.)	164	0	8	79	12	8	230	17	8	474	11	0	1/3.40
RNU 378 (S. & D.)	113	3	9	79	12	8	221	16	8	414	13	1	1/6.10
TNU 478 (S. & D.)	71	8	1	79	12	8	153	11	7	304	12	4	1/4.13
XRA 56 (S. & D.)													
Diesel	262	5	4	120	14	0	180	18	3	563	17	7	1/5.54
502 FRA (S. & D.)													
Diesel	179	0	9	116	15	9	170	7	6	466	4	0	1/2.36
851 KRA (S. & D.)													
Diesel	73	13	2	117	16	0	163	1	0	354	10	2	1/3.46
	1041	3	8	673	16	5	1414	13	6	3129	13	7	1/4.71

Muledozers

Two Fordson Muledozers are now in use. Both have diesel engines, rear loading equipment, and power operated dozer blades.

Details of the work done by the machines are set out below :—

Refuse Tips	Hours operated		
	712 PRB	44 CNU	
	(Diesel)	(Diesel)	
B'Winning Playing Fields	—	286
Wharf Road, Pinxton	—	75
Bateman, South Normanton	—	304
Newton Wood, Newton	—	100
Mount Pleasant, Newton	—	12
Manor Farm, Tibshelf	—	3
Bryant's, South Normanton	—	2
Meadow Lane Depot, South Normanton	—	7
Sookholme Tip, Shirebrook	1,011	—
Hillstown	123	—
Rowthorne	269	—

The cost of operating these machines, including an allowance for depreciation was :—

712 PRB — £638 4s. 3d., or 9/1d. per hour.

44 CNU — £285 8s. 11d., or 7/3d. per hour.

SALVAGE

The returns for the recovery and disposal of salvage for the past five years are shown below :—

1961—62 : 992 tons 8 cwts. 91 lbs. £8,194 8s. 10d.

1960—61 : 963 tons 6 cwts. 87 lbs. £7,782 7s. 6d.

1959—60 : 893 tons 4 cwts. 49 lbs. £6,569 1s. 10d.

1958—59 : 793 tons 9 cwts. 84 lbs. £5,945 11s. 11d.

1957—58 : 847 tons 0 cwts. 45 lbs. £7,137 13s. 9d.

The various materials dealt with are summarised below:

		Tons	Cwts.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper ....	....	655	14	28	5523	3	4
Baled Destructor Scrap	....	234	15	56	1806	11	4
Ferrous Metal ....	....	59	3	28	303	14	1
Non-Ferrous Metal ....	....	2	13	63	233	0	9
Textiles ....	....	40	2	28	319	10	4
Miscellaneous ....	....	—	—	—	8	9	0
		992	8	91	8194	8	10

The steady increase over the past 4 years in the income arising from salvage has been maintained so that this year's figure is again a record. Waste paper chiefly accounts for this increase and as there were indications at the close of the financial year that paper stocks at the Mills were high it is more than probable that some difficulties will arise in the year ahead.

Workmen continue to receive a bonus of 15% of the gross sales of salvage and thus their interest in salvage recovery is maintained.

The N.E. Derbyshire Cleansing and Salvage Officers Committee has continued to meet quarterly. The facilities these meetings provide for the exchange of information and discussion of problems are appreciated by all members of the Committee.

MOTOR VEHICLE MAINTENANCE

This section has continued to work on the lines as explained in previous reports.

Mr. T. Truswell, who has been the Council's mechanic since this section was commenced in 1952, has continued to carry out his work in a most able manner. I very much appreciate Mr. Truswell's work in this direction. It has materially assisted in the smooth operation of this essential service.

Details of vehicles serviced, costs, etc., are set out in the following pages. :—

**SUMMARY OF VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT MAINTAINED
WITH NUMBER OF EXAMINATIONS DURING 1961/62**

<i>Class of Vehicle</i>		<i>No. of Vehicles, etc.</i>	<i>No. of occasions Examined, Serviced, or Repaired.</i>
Cleansing Department			
Refuse Lorries	....	8	135
Vans	....	2	30
Tractors	....	2	20
Paper and Metal Presses	....	3	17
Pumps	....	2	13
Other Equipment :			
Bin Trolleys	8		
Trailers	7	19	41
Atco Mowers	2		
Night Soil Tanks	2		

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

Lorries	....	....	2	34
Vans	....	....	6	76
Compressors	....	....	2	11
Tractors	....	....	2	35
Other Equipment :				
Allen Scythes	4			
Portable Pumps	4	8		9

MEDEN VALLEY WATERWORKS

Vans	2	12
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MAINTENANCE COSTS, EXCLUDING ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES

Department and Vehicle	Year Purchased	Parts Renewals etc.	Oil etc.	Tyres, Tubes, Tyre Repairs, etc.	Batteries	Labour	Total	Mileage	Cost Per Mile	
									1961/62	1960/61
CLEANSING										
NRA 729 S. & D.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3-83d.	3-83d.
NRA 730 S. & D.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4-59d.	4-59d.
RRB 300 S. & D.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2-99d.	2-99d.
RNU 378 S. & D.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4-20d.	4-20d.
TNU 478 S. & D.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5-56d.	5-56d.
XRA 56 S. & D. Fore & Aft	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2-63d.	2-63d.
502 FRA S. & D. Fore & Aft.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5-22d.	5-22d.
851 KRA S. & D. Fore & Aft.	1949	41 2 10	2 19 6	94 6 0	8 2 3	31 1 4	177 11 11	6,515	6-55d.	3-83d.
44 CNU Fordson Diesel Tractor	1949	11 2 10	1 12 10	— — —	8 17 2	21 12 10	1,032	5-03d.	5-03d.	4-59d.
712 PRB. Fordson Diesel Tractor	1952	93 16 4	3 3 8	15 7 3	— — —	51 13 5	164 0 8	7,395	5/32d.	2-99d.
Johnson 3" Mud Pump (South)	1951	61 14 2	3 19 0	16 5 9	— — —	31 4 10	113 3 9	5,500	4-94d.	4-20d.
Johnson 3" Mud Pump (North)	1953	18 6 6	3 4 6	32 3 0	— — —	17 14 1	71 8 1	4,533	3-78d.	3-83d.
Other Equipment	1955	68 19 0	2 10 8	137 8 11	17 8 5	35 18 4	262 5 4	7,715	8-16d.	2-63d.
Bulk Oil Supplies	1958	28 2 4	4 13 10	121 7 0	— — —	24 17 7	179 0 9	7,794	5-51d.	5-22d.
Trailers, Presses, etc.	1959	29 16 1	5 7 11	— — —	17 8 7	21 0 8	73 13 2	5,504	3-21d.	5-85d.
1956	13 2 9	2 11 11	— — —	17 14 9	5 13 9	39 3 2	—	—	—	—
1960	2 1 7	1 16 5	1 3 10	— — —	5 10 4	10 12 2	—	—	—	—
1945	6 5	— — —	— — —	— — —	5 3 10	5 10 3	—	—	—	—
—	14 0	— — —	— — —	— — —	1 10 2	2 4 2	—	—	—	—
—	16 0 3	— — —	5 18 1	— — —	19 18 2	41 16 6	—	—	—	—
—	— — —	54 17 5	— — —	— — —	— — —	54 17 5	—	—	—	—
SALVAGE										
Trailers, Presses, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PUBLIC HEALTH VANS										
260 ARR. Morris Minor Van.	1958	10 11 8	1 1 2	24 4 4	— — —	9 0 8	44 17 10	11,483	.94d.	.94d.
487 DVO. Morris Minor Van.	1959	12 19 8	1 10 9	13 9 7	4 18 10	17 4 7	50 3 5	10,598	1.14d.	.54d.
ENGINEERS										
239 RRA. Morris Minor Van	1960	2 17 7	1 2 6	11 7 3	— — —	5 13 11	21 1 3	9,131	.55d.	.82d.
240 RRA. Morris Minor Van.	1960	11 17 3	1 12 8	13 10 1	— — —	15 4 0	42 4 0	13,862	.73d.	.81d.
VAL 37. Bedford 12 cwt. Van.	1956	25 6 0	1 8 4	40 16 4	8 2 4	39 18 3	115 11 3	12,419	2-23d.	2-11d.
WVO 539 Bedford 12 cwt. Van	1957	25 7 3	12 10	18 19 6	— — —	24 1 2	69 0 9	13,438	1.23d.	2-79d.
VAL 528 Bedford 12 cwt. Van.	1956	7 3 0	2 4 8	17 4 10	— — —	11 0 9	37 13 3	13,798	.66d.	1-19d.
229 BNN Bedford 30 cwt. Van.	1959	5 17 11	1 16 2	34 15 3	— — —	8 0 6	50 9 10	16,614	.73d.	.67d.
274 AVO. Bedford 3 ton	1958	21 14 7	2 11 1	31 17 10	— — —	21 4 7	77 8 1	11,270	1-65d.	1-10d.
861 EAL. Bedford 3 ton Diesel	1959	21 2 2	3 6 3	83 0 0	12 19 5	17 10 11	137 18 9	9,788	3-38d.	.43d.
WVO 347 Ferguson TVO Tractor	1957	30 12 9	8 11 10	74 3 9	4 9 6	12 17 7	130 15 5	—	—	—
542 AVO Ferguson Diesel Tractor	1958	61 1 2	1 5 1	13 14 7	14 3 4	19 14 5	109 18 7	—	—	—
Broom & Wade Compressor (South)	1957	4 7 1	2 12 3	— — —	9 11 8	15 10 9	32 1 9	—	—	—
Broom & Wade Compressor (North)	—	6 13 8	— — —	— — —	— — —	3 16 11	10 10 7	—	—	—
Other Equipment	—	—	10 12 11	1 9	2 10 10	— — —	17 10 11	30 16 5	—	—
Bulk Oil Supplies	—	—	— — —	30 0 2	— — —	— — —	— — —	30 0 2	—	—
MEDEN VALLEY WATER BOARD										
340 LRR. Bedford 12 cwt. Van.	1961	3 12 6	17 9	— — —	— — —	— — —	3 10 3	8 0 6	—	—
UNN 711 Bedford 12 cwt. Van	1956	8 9 1	5 4	13 3 8	— — —	— — —	6 0 4	27 18 5	—	—
Bulk Oil Supplies	—	— — —	1 15 8	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	1 15 8	—	—
GENERAL JOBS										
GENERAL JOBS	—	6 1 2	7 14 4	— — —	— — —	— — —	89 3 11	102 19 5	—	—
TOTAL FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS										
1961/62	—	700 5 4	157 8 3	844 12 0	114 19 0	682 18 5	2500 3 0	—	—	—
COMPARATIVE COST FOR 1960/61	—	559 12 6	174 11 8	607 9 9	33 17 4	622 16 3	1998 7 6	—	—	—

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